



During the Moscow Torpedo vs Moscow Dynamo match in the USSR football championships, Dynamo won 2-1. Photo by Boris Koulonov

CHANGE OF LEADER AMONG FOOTBALLERS

Thiffel Dynamo beat Rodov AC 2-1, and for the first time in this year's championship climbed to first position in the standings. Spartak are one point behind them after a 2-2 draw with Neftchi in Baku.

Kiev Dynamo are now in third place after outplaying Kaluzh 3-0. Zalgiris, who not only were characterized by lack of determination but also a weak tactical training, were thrashed 6-0 by Dnipro. This year Zalgiris qualified as an interesting team with a good defence are fading away: they have played six matches and conceded 14 goals.

Zenit, last year's champions, have lost four games in a row. Chernomorets have let 18 goals in.

In Vienna on April 10, Moscow Dynamo will play the first semi-final match for the Cup Winners Cup. The return game with Rapid will take place in Moscow two weeks later.

The next round of the USSR Championship will take place on April 14, but a number of teams will be out of it: the USSR national team will on April 16 play the season's first world cup elimination match against the Swiss in Bern.

North American Soccer League has gone bankrupt

After less than 18 years in existence, the North American Soccer League (NASL) has closed down. Its president Clive Towe told newsmen that not a single game would be held this year.

As was only to be expected, all the difficulties arose due to financial problems. Only two clubs — Toronto Blizzard and Minnesota Strikers — complied with the terms required for a club's participation in the next championship, making a deposit of 500,000 dollars. None other could do this, including the symbol of the North American professional soccer New York Cosmos, five-time league champions.

Thanks to lavish subsidies from big firms, Cosmos had relied under its banner for a number of years from European and South American clubs. Viewers liked to see play such world football stars as Pele, Beckenbauer and Cruyff. Yet they gradually dimmed, and Cosmos followed in rapid succession. The viewers simply stopped attending the games. Losing two million dollars in the last season, Cosmos decided to sell its players but this, too, failed to solve the problem, and so the club went bankrupt, followed by the entire league.

'We liked to play on the snow'

Roche Paradiso, coach of the Argentinean rugby team, Moriano Moreno from the town of the same name, a suburb of Buenos Aires was pleased with his tour of the Soviet Union.

Despite the result, we liked the matches with the Soviet teams, as we liked the game of rugby played on the snow. Our players — students, teachers and office employees — have had an opportunity not only to see the sights of Moscow, Tashkent and Leningrad but also to keep up their athletic form in conditions so unusual to us, no doubt.

Only in the third friendly match did the rugby players of the Moriano Moreno achieved

success — they beat the USSR National Junior Team 23-21. In the two previous matches with the USSR national team and with the top division club of the USSR championship, Moscow Slavia, they were defeated 0-42 and 0-12 respectively.

Previously we had held joint training sessions on the snow-bound pitch with the Lokomotiv of Moscow, says the state rugby coach of the USSR Sports Committee Pyotr Etiko. The Argentinean players were soon accustomed to a snow pitch, and they played more confidently in the match with Slavia. They were successful in both individual dribbling and in the

team game, and they were splendid at tackling. The Argentine forwards who are physically strong found themselves more and more often tested by the tenacious defence of the guests. Before the responsible appearance in the European Championship, the national team found it useful to have a game to Tashkent representatives of the Argentinean rugby school. This includes hazard and temperamental member of the game and handling of the ball and the defence. This has been the first visit by the Argentine rugby-players to the Soviet Union and we hope that friendly contacts will be continued.

Boris MURZIN

Mountain climbing news

Buenos Aires. In the new year Polish climbers scaled four times the supreme point of the Andes — the Aconcagua summit (6,965 m, Argentina). First in January it was twice followed by noted climber, one of the few female conquerors of the Everest, Wanda Rutkiewicz, and then climbed another three men from a mountain climbing club in Krakow. And at the conclusion of the winter season success was with the Polish climbing-scientific expedition Aconcagua-85, which repeated the route of their competitors, who climbed the summit 50 years ago.

Katmandu. Another two Polish climbers — Maciej Bereba and Maciej Pawlikowski — climbed the Cho Oyu summit (8,201 m) to the Himalayas.

In the very complex weather conditions of the present winter season, which continued from December till the end of February, of the record number of teams (19) which took part in the ascents in the Himalayas, only five were successful.

According to the Ministry of Tourism of Nepal, 30 teams from 15 countries got permission to storm the Himalaya summits to the spring season, which started on March 1 and will end in late May. Two expeditions — American and Norwegian — will storm the Everest. The Americans intend to ascend it from the west side, while the Norwegians — by the traditional route on the south wall.

One of top alpine climbers Ramhold Messner will be on an Italian expedition for the Annapurna-1 (8,091 m).



A large delegation of Cuban young men and women, including famous athletes, will take part in the Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow.

● Selecting a delegation of athletes for the Festival.

Handball: first step to Cup-85

In the first final match of the European Champions Cup, Kiev Spartak handball club at home 23-16 the presenters of this prize, Haiduk elav champions Radetka (grade). The highest scoring player of the game was Vladimir Kozlov with 7 goals.

The return match, which determines the holder of the Cup-85, will be held in Kyiv on April 14. The Kiev club this prize has lost twice, to opponents — three times.

Mikhail Gorbachev: new efforts, bold ideas and initiative

The important period this country has entered today requires intense efforts, daring new ideas, and vast room for initiative and creative approach by the people, said Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in address to managers of different ranks from industry and agriculture, specialists and scientists who attended a meeting at the Central Committee.

Why is the question now put this way?

The regular 27th Congress of the CPSU is drawing near, the 10th Five-Year Plan period is coming to an end, and will soon give way in the 12th. The country has accumulated an immense economic and technical potential which so far has not been used efficiently enough. Analysis shows that the rate at which we have been progressing in this five-year plan period is not fast enough, said Mikhail Gorbachev. We have to speed it up, and do this appropriately. This is a pressing task. We should waste no time. The country's socio-economic development, consolidation of its defence capability and improvement in the life of the Soviet people depend on how successfully we accomplish these tasks.

Mikhail Gorbachev formulated the main trends of these new efforts:

- a decisive turn towards intensification of production;
- improvement in the structure of production;
- acceleration of scientific and technical progress;
- considerable improvement in the quality of output;
- improvements to the mechanism of the economy and management on the whole.

In principle, these trends are not new. However, at the meeting, these problems were set in particularly specific and constructive terms.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the CPSU Central Committee will continue to take counsel with the working people and the broad sections of the public on all the radical issues of the Party's policy.

100 days to Festival



Representatives of 186 national committees, as well as international organizations of youth and students from 123 countries and a large number of observers took part in the recent 4th session of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) of the 12th World Festival of Youth and



During the ceremony, Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Solov'yev (left) and Leonid Kizim (right) pose with Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vladimir Kotel'nikov (middle) and the Indian Ambassador to the USSR S. Nural Hasan.

SPACE HEROES HONOURED AT INDIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

On the eve of Cosmonauts Day and the landing (on April 11, 1984) of the Soviet-Indian crew, after accomplishing their mission, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solov'yev and Oleg Atkov received the Order of Kirti Chakra, the highest Indian award, from the Indian Ambassador, S. Nural Hasan, at a ceremony in the Indian Embassy in Moscow. It was attended by Soviet cosmonauts and scientists, as well as Rakesh Sharma and his stand-by Ravish Malhotra.

It is highly significant that we are honouring those who flew into space on a peaceful mission to advance the progress of mankind, said the Ambassador.

Head of the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre, Georgi Beregovoi, presented Mr S. Nural Hasan, Rakesh Sharma, and Ravish Malhotra with memorable medals commemorating the 25th jubilee of the Centre.

The awards for our space "hosts", who warmly welcomed our joint Soviet-Indian crew on board their orbital station is also a source of joy for me, said Rakesh Sharma.

I am glad to find myself again in Moscow, to visit my home, the Cosmonaut Training Centre, and to meet my friends, Soviet cosmonauts.

Igor DANILIN

STOP AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON!

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon and expresses solidarity with the Lebanese people, who are fighting for their legitimate rights and against Israeli occupation. Tel Aviv should immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory in keeping with the decisions of the UN.

(Continued on page 2)

Rajiv Gandhi to visit the USSR

In accordance with an agreement the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will pay an official friendly visit to the USSR in the

second half of May, this year, at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Politbureau weekly meeting

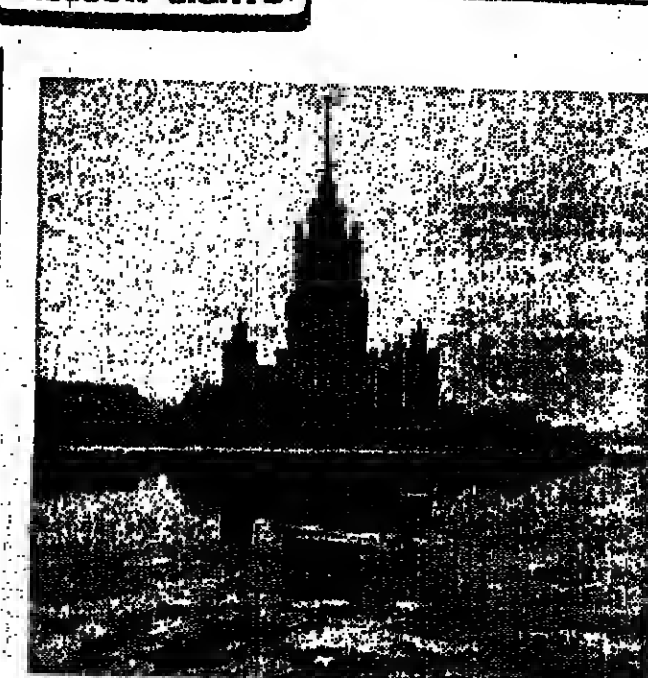
The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has heard reports by Ministers V. K. Mesyats, and N. P. Vassilyev and a report by Chairman of the State Committee for Production and Technical Servicing of Agriculture L. I. Khitrin, on the preparations for and the progress of the spring sowing campaign in the country.

The Politbureau examined the question of accelerating the development of the material and technological basis for the processing branches in the agro-industrial complex.

The Politbureau also heard a report on Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's talks with Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, and the discussions held by Comrade A. A. Gromyko with the delegation of the US House of Representatives, and also on the exchange of views the American delegation had at the USSR Supreme Soviet. Noted was the positive significance of the active political dialogue with the delegation and vital importance of the contacts between parliamentarians as one of the elements in activating Soviet-American relations. It was confirmed with certainty that the Soviet leadership was seeking a return of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States to the channel of mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual respect in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and a healthier international atmosphere generally. The achievement of this goal requires political will on both sides. The Soviet Union has this will, and it hopes that the American side will also show it.

(Continued on page 2)

MOSCOW SIGHTS



Spring freshet on the Moskva River. Hotel Ukraina on the left foreground.



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Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST 300,000 HECYARS HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED BY THE EXPERIMENTAL AEROSPACE SERVICE FOR TRACKING THE VEGETATION OF DESERTS IN SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN (a republic in the country's east). The aim is to register trees and shrubs in the Kyzylkum Desert and other sand-covered areas. The setting up of the new service was necessitated by the intensive economic development of deserts in that republic, which heavily calls for human intervention. Aerial control will make it possible to give up aspen ground investigations.

● THE LENIN VOLGA-DON CANAL HAS OPENED ITS SLUICES. The year it started operating later than northern canals. It was not easy to cut the way along the Volga-Don Canal for powerful ships with icebreaking attachments which paved the way for ships on the reservoir through the thick ice.

● BYELORUSSIA'S FIRST URBAN NATURE RESERVE HAS BEEN SET UP IN MINSK (capital of the republic) on the Dzerzhynsk man-made sea. Bird colonies gather near the dam. Besides, rare fowl wintered in the Red Sea Book of Byelorussia have begun to make their nests there. These include herring swans, small sea gulls and others — in all 57 species. After broadening and clearing the bed of the Svisloch River flowing through Minsk, and building on it a cascade of reservoirs and ponds, laying out new parks, public gardens and boatyards, many birds began to turn to this place from the eternal migratory ways.

AMELIORATION PROGRAMME IN ACTION

Since October last year, the USSR has been implementing its Long-Range Amelioration Programme.

The Russian Federation, which produces half of Soviet farm

produce, including 58 per cent of the national grain, has the most ambitious amelioration plan. It aims to grow to reach, in 2000, some 18 to 19.5 million

hectares. Between 1986-1990 the state will set aside 22,000 million roubles for this purpose. By the end of 1985 the area of arable land or irrigated land will reach 36.3 million hectares nationwide. The present figure stands at 33 million (11 per cent of all farmland) which yields one-third of all farm produce, including all cotton and rice, 75 per cent of vegetables, half of fruit and grapes, one-fourth of succulent and rough fodders. By 1990 amelioration will cover 41-44 million hectares.

LANGUAGE OF FRIENDSHIP

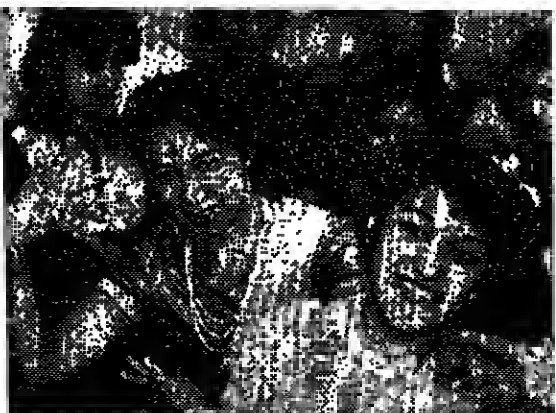


Everyone who has studied a foreign language knows that it is not simple. But a new language will reward a diligent student who will find a key to the heart of the people who speak it. This becomes particularly clear after one visits School No. 24 in Tashkent, the Uzbek capital, where these pictures were taken.

The pupils of the school are bound by many years of friendship with their counterparts in Bhopal, India. Uzbek children can speak Hindi, and many teachers give their lessons in that language.

The teaching of Hindi begins in the second term. At senior forms children study the history and geography of India, also in Hindi, and they do technical translations in chemistry, physics and mathematics.

Each child is interested in ancient Indian culture in his or her own way. A tenth-form pupil Salima Khushmova is interested in Rabindranath Tagore's poetry, whereas Nargiza Umanikhodzheva and Maysar Shetursurova prefer Indian folk dances. Eight-year-old Bakhtiyor Inogamov is only learning the alphabet of the language which is new to him. "Peace" is perhaps the first word he learnt in Hindi.



300,000 Kirovets tractors produced

A 300,000th Kirovetz has recently rolled off the main belt of the Kirovsky Zavod factory in Leningrad. Kirovets, or KZ, is the most powerful tractor in the USSR. The first hundred thousand tractors were built in eleven years, while the third hundred thousand required only five years to be produced. The machine is now more reliable and economical.

More than 60 countries by Kirovets. In several developing countries local personnel are taught to service Kirovetz tractors and maintenance centres are arranged.

Kirovsky Zavod is about to produce a new modification, the KZ-70M, which is 5 to 10 per cent more efficient depending on the job performed. It will consume 5-10 per cent less fuel. The factory is now preparing its facilities for the mass production of the new tractor.

Tien Shan hydro-engineering complex to control mud slides

A vast farming area in the northern foothills of Tien Shan (in Kazakhstan, a republic in Soviet Central Asia) will now be reliably protected from mud slides by a new hydro-engineering scheme. It is being built on the Sarkand River which originates high in the mountains, in the area of eternal snow.

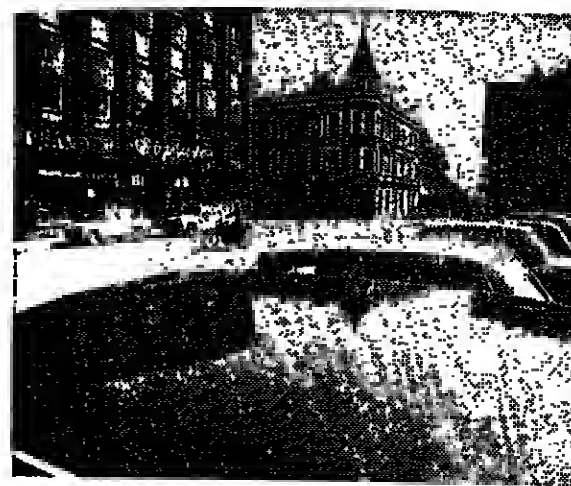
The scheme consists of two dams, the upper is like a store of reinforced concrete to catch boulders and uprooted trees; the lower dam will meet the mud flows and check their movement downward to the area of mud slides.

Mud flows which are very characteristic of the area have been constantly fought against. At the capital of Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, has rather terrible mudslides protecting it from its unpredictable and destructive elements. There is a complex control system constantly monitoring mountainous districts and lakes where the mud flows originate.

Thanks to these measures mud flows have caused no casualties in Kazakhstan over the past years.

Places to visit

VILJANDI



There are 708 architectural monuments in Estonia. Viljandi, a town of long and eventful history, stands rather prominently among them. It is first mentioned in written sources under 1285, but people used to settle there even earlier.

Today Viljandi is a tourist attraction and a recreation area. The town has more to offer the sightseer in its own architectural glory. The remains of a medieval castle (which is believed to have been built in the 15th century) will draw enthusiasts; its sights also include a lake, a suspended bridge and numerous parks.

The Old Town in Viljandi is a maze of narrow streets lined by two-story buildings, centering around the Main Square (pictures).

Under state protection are the Jean Church and the castle park (14th-15th cc) and the neo-Gothic St. Peter's Church (1863-1866).

The monument to the 1905 Revolution fighters and the monument to the victims of fascism (in a concentration camp outside Viljandi fascists murdered 27 thousand people) deserve special mention.

New book about Lenin

Progress Publishers have prepared for print a book entitled "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin — Life and Activities". It is to be published in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Vietnamese. The volume contains more than 1,100 various documents, manuscripts, photocopies of Lenin's manuscripts, reproductions of pictures by outstanding painters, cartographic materials, etc. The publication

is generally based on documents from the funds of the Moscow Central Lenin Museum.

Multifarious illustrated materials are accompanied by publicistic text, telling about Lenin's activities in the major periods of his life. The book will have an introductory article, a chronology of Lenin's life and activities, indices of names and a bibliography.

TRAINING PILOTS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

The CMEA Civil Aviation Centre in Ulyanovsk (a city on the Volga) trains many Soviet aviation specialists as well as those from other socialist and many developing countries of Asia and Africa.

Pavel Mushtatov, Centre manager, said that among its graduates are specialists from 36 countries, including India, Guinea, Mali, Congo, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, Iraq, Uganda and Egypt. Currently undergoing training at the Centre are students from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya, China and Syria.

Science and technology

TOWARDS ARTIFICIAL HEART

The Moscow Institute of Transplantation and Artificial Organs in cooperation with other organizations and factories have already developed three versions of an artificial heart. Valery Shumakov, its director and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, recently told the press.

The Herz-02 has a thermal motor to be fixed in a special bag on the body. It is powered by an isotope of a well purified plutonium which neither requires special screening nor produces dangerous radiation. The heart itself is a metal plate lined with plastic within.

The second heart is mounted inside the body except its battery. A miniature electric motor and a pump for forcing the blood through will be placed in the chest. The heart of the Mikron type is all disposed inside the chest and powered by a plutonium isotope, like in the Herz-02.

Models which enable a patient to move around are more difficult to produce, yet certain progress is rather noticeable in this field as well. Tests with artificial hearts show that they work equally well in a test system and in a living being for as long as two or three days. Longer experiments are being planned.

TRUTH ABOUT STALINGRAD

A film-shooting group from the Brazilian TV studio Rede Globo is making a picture dealing with the Battle of Stalingrad. The Brazilian cameramen and reporters worked in those key lines of the battle had been defended, interviewed its participants and young people of Volgograd.

We have assumed the task to carry to our people the historic truth of the Second World War, says one of the telereporting scriptwriters Fernando Silva Pinto. Our TV studio possesses a documentary film "The Battle of Stalingrad". This war-time newsreel is to be supplemented with our current filming on the banks of the Volga. It will be the first TV story about the Soviet people's contribution to the Victory over fascism in a conceived serial, which is bound to help Brazilians comprehend the history of the past war without prejudice.

OF INTEREST

Rubik judges the cube

An unusual competition was recently held at one of the halls of the national jubilee exhibition "Hungary Along the Road to Socialism 1945-1985" of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, where students of Moscow Power Institute competed in assembling the cube of Rubik.

The main referee of the competition was the author of the famous cube, Ernő Rubik. He presented the prize to the fastest "assembler" of his logical toy. The winner was Igor Gorskoy who did it in 1 min 8 sec. Other participants received colourful diplomas.

I am happy that my cube is so popular in your country, said Ernő Rubik after the contest. It does not matter that at this competition the record of assembling the cube was not beaten. To say frankly, if participants did it with great virtuosity.

VIEWPOINT

STUDENT PROGRAMME FOR MOSCOW FESTIVAL

Alexander ZAVARZIN, department head, Soviet Preparatory Committee (SPC) of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students

It may be recalled that the Festival movement originated from the student movement which made an appreciable contribution to the holding of all the eleven previous World Festivals — right from the first one in Prague to 1947. Today students participate most actively in preparations for the 12th Moscow Festival.

During the Festival an International Student Centre will function in Moscow University.

In its programme I would like to mention discussion clubs. I think that the motto of the Festival: "For A Just and Impartial Society, Peace and Friendship" will provide a key to discussions in the struggle for peace, the defence of the rights of studying youth, the struggle of students for democratic education and so on.

The student programme will include go-togethers — in accordance with professional interests; it is supposed that students of technical colleges will be able to know each other better and discuss a number of issues at the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineering, while agriculture students will discuss points of interest at the Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, etc. Naturally, they will be able to discuss any problem through free exchange of views.

Under the student programme young people will meet with prominent Soviet scientists, composers, workers in art and culture, sportsmen. I believe that our guests will also see a lot of interesting things at the exhibition of scientific and technical creative work: "Soviet Students and the National Economy", timed to coincide with the Festival.

Obviously, many students who come to Moscow will be able to attend other Festival centres, participate in discussions, all kinds of regional meetings, political and cultural functions, children's sports, tourist and other programmes.

In addition to the Festival's cultural programme, students will have their own cultural programme featuring chorographic companies, orchestras, many Soviet college and university theatres, in which about one hundred of the best student amateur groups will participate.

It must be said that Soviet students have always submitted many ideas and proposals on the structure of the Festival programme to an international student hall, a lecturing bureau, called "Science and Making a sports festival and a student song party."

The SPC maintains the closest contacts with the IFC Student Commission and the International Union of Students (IUS) which now unites some 100 national student organizations in many countries. The IFC international centre opened at Moscow University late in 1984. Its main task, as declared by its leaders, is to circulate information about the activities of the IUS, international and regional student organizations in preparation for the Festival.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MEDICAL CHECK-UPS BY COMPUTER

A comprehensive automatic system of medical examinations of the population (CASMEP) is being widely used in the Latvian Republic.

The principle of undergoing preventive check-ups by means of CASMEP is very simple, writes the newspaper TRUD. During the examination a patient receives a form containing 57 questions on his health and the cord of examination or a computer. After filling the form a patient undergoes a whole cycle of objective examinations envisaged by the CASMEP programme — fluorography, spirometry, blood pressure test, electrocardiogram, blood test, etc. Their results are entered in the same cord. After that all the information is fed into the computer, and a few seconds later the machine supplies ready conclusion about the type of pathology, instruction to consult particular specialists or the conclusion "healthy".

The conclusions of the computer are highly reliable. Check-ups of many thousands of patients have shown that in on average of 92 per cent of cases the type of pathology diagnosed by the machine is confirmed with subsequent examinations by specialists.

The introduction of the new system enables a doctor to examine up to 15,000 people per year.

In the first year of its introduction the CASMEP system helped examine 92 per cent of the republic's population.

UNDERGROUND ENERGY

A site has been selected in Donbas (the Ukraine), for the construction of a fundamentally new air-storage gas turbine power station with a capacity of 1,050 megawatts, writes the newspaper IZVESTIA. The station in

Ariyomovsk will use underground working system of the Sverdlov mine, where common salt is produced. According to designers a huge hollow will be formed there, into which high pressure atmospheric air will be pumped at night, that is when there is surplus energy. This air will be released in the morning and evening rush hours to be turned again into electricity.

The capacity of the underground air storage, of a depth of 400-500 metres, will be two million cu m. The air in it will be under the pressure of 60 atmospheres.

The air-storage power station will operate live hours a day, making up for the morning and evening maximum loads. At night it will begin to use free capacities of the Donbasenergo power system to pump air underground.

Such a regulating station becomes particularly needed in view of the fact that the share of atomic power engineering in the country is growing. This raises problems: at thermal power stations it is possible to increase or decrease power generation within certain limits by increasing or decreasing fuel supply, and on hydropower station — water consumption, whereas at atomic power station this is ruled out: they operate under permanent conditions.

ECOLOGICAL DISASTER

On June 30, 1908, the inhabitants of one of the districts in Central Siberia witnessed a unique event: a bright celestial body flew over the area between the rivers Nishuyaya Tunguska and Lena. The light ended with an explosion of great force on an altitude of about 10 km. During this explosion, in the course of fractions of a second an energy was released comparable with that of a nuclear explosion — 10¹²-10¹⁴ ergs. Disintegrating the body covered a distance of 80 kilometres.

New facts about this space disaster are quoted in the

magazine NAUKA V SSSR by Academician Nikolai Vasil'yev. He writes that the Tunguska explosion led to an ecological disaster of global proportions.

As a result of the catastrophe forests covering an area of 2,150 square kilometres fell, earthquakes and fires were reported, anomalous atmospheric phenomena were observed, white nights, silvery clouds were observed. The composition of the ozone layer of the Earth was disturbed right up to 1911.

Investigators into the problem of the Tunguska meteorite — the biggest space event that took place on our planet — continue.

ANCIENT MAN IN SIBERIA

The earlier idea that Siberia was settled by a man of modern physical type who came from other parts of the globe, has been convincingly refuted, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The finds in a small cave discovered by archaeologists at the Novosibirsk academic township in the Altai Mountains, have thrown light on the issue. Now we can state that the development of a human being also took place in Siberia.

The last link in the chain of the discovery was the conclusion so important for history and science, is the discovery in an Altai cave of implements and traces of a Neanderthal who lived there 40,000-50,000 years ago. The rare items, for the first time in the history of excavations in Northern and Central Asia, have been turned over to archaeologists. The finds include fragments of a skeleton of a Neanderthal, bones of the bones of a mammoth, bison, rhino, other traces of the of the ancient inhabitants of the cave.

The nameless Siberian cave, which gave archaeologists a discovery of world importance, was named after Academician A. O. Khudakov, an outstanding Soviet archaeologist.

Wonder stones

An exhibition, "Wonder Stones", now mounted in the State Geological Museum named after V. I. Vernadsky, features nearly two hundred collected minerals.

Like an experienced artist, nature has imparted to each of the minerals its individual colour.

The interest in them grows as people dates back to the ancient past. The first information about minerals appeared in the papers of ancient Greek philosophers. Aristotle and Theophrastus described the properties of some wonder stones.

Today, for instance, in the USSR, it is usually of milky white or grey colour. Geologists consider its varieties by colour: the violet stone is amethyst, the smoky one is smoky quartz, the black is morion, the golden-yellow — citrine.

Crystalline stones are varied, and they are also varieties of quartz. Under the bright rays of the sun, carnelian flows in end with reddish-yellow tinges; does this with red-brown sapphirine — with light

working on the construction of steam machine for ships and various machine tools. By the way, he intended to use it for machining parts of the metallic bridge across the Neva River. In fact, early in the 18th century floating crossings were still functioning in Petersburg.

The finds of explorers made a good addition to the biography of Ivan Kulbin, which is being published in Leningrad and aimed to coincide with the 250th birth anniversary of the outstanding mechanic, which falls in this April.

Models which enable a patient to move around are more difficult to produce, yet certain progress is rather noticeable in this field as well. Tests with artificial hearts show that they work equally well in a test system and in a living being for as long as two or three days. Longer experiments are being planned.



● Portra (shell). ● Smoky quartz. ● Jasper, amber, chert. ● Decorative plate and decorations — mountain green and amber.

PROFILES

Yekaterina Markova



Literature and the theatre... This phrase has become commonplace to this country. Let us try to change the succession of those words and say, "The theatre and literature", which does not sound all that familiar. However, it is in this order that these two words have combined in the art of Yekaterina Markova, an actress and a writer.

From her childhood, Yekaterina has been an enthusiastic theatregoer, and after school she decided to devote herself to the stage. She enrolled as a student at the Shchukin Drama School at the Yevgeny Vakhtangov Theatre. She was later employed by the Moscow Theatre for Young Spectators.

In a few years' time, Markova joined the Sovremennik company. The atmosphere of impromptu performance was catching, and it helped her become a fully-fledged member of the company.

Once I heard that the "Yunist" magazine published a novel "worth reading" by a certain Ya. Markova. However, I did not see the magazine and forgot all about it. Then, quite unexpectedly, someone gave me a book "As All the Cells", by Yekaterina Markova, which contains four novels. This was my second acquaintance with Markova.

In her novels, one feels a curious intermingling

of the talent of an actress and literary gift. Markova sees with her own eyes those about whom she writes. She sees them as a theatrical actor. She first lightly traces the outlines, and then very unobtrusively she gives one or two details which immediately reveal the person from within, and, on the other hand, allow him visually to be how she herself sees him. Our impression as readers is, however, that we have invented the character ourselves.

The writer studies the psychology of her characters profoundly and with refinement. The mutual relations between the people in her novels take shape in a difficult way. They often get into situations when at some moment their previous lives become impossible and very much depends upon what one does in the next moment or two, as in "The Bell" and "The Sunflower". Or else, one loses a chance in life or love.

Markova finds a peculiar language for each of her characters: they speak in a highly individual manner. She can, with the help of one bright detail, depict the image, and there are no unimportant characters for her. People meet each other, then they go their own ways in the hustle and bustle of streets, never to meet again, or to meet again at a most unexpected moment. They become attached to each other, love each other and then have to part. Each meeting like this leaves a trace in the memory, in the heart, in the eyes and on the temples. The writer keenly senses these changes, and "leaves" them on subsequent pages. It seems that after a point, a human life begins to guide the author, and the correlation may digress and change direction from a mere trifle or more occasional.

All this speaks volumes about Markova's mastery as a writer, about her ability to create an interesting character not only on the stage, or on the screen, but also on the pages of her books. "The Alien Cell" is not her first book. Somewhat earlier, the Detkaya Literatura Publishers which prints books for children, came out with a collection of her essays about her trips to America, Europe, and Africa. Last year, Moscow publishers produced two of her novels "When the Star Falls Down" and "The Sunflower". Quite recently, the magazine "Yunist" which regularly publishes Markova's works, came out with her new novella, "Disavowal".

Alexander KHARKOV

'My hope is to act before Moscow audience'

Karel Tzani, a Greek actress and director at the Athinon Theatre, hopes to appear before Moscow audiences. In an interview with an MNT correspondent, she also revealed that this year, on the occasion of the International Theatre Festival in Athens, the Athinon Theatre would stage the play "Medea". Maybe next year, she said, we might come to Moscow with this play.

Karel Tzani, together with her husband Kazakos Kostas, President of the Pan-Greek Cultural Movement, and Katerina Zorba, an adviser on Soviet plays at the Union of Greek theatre's writers, were in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Copyright Agency [VAAPI].

During their ten-day stay the guests from Greece attended a

number of performances by Moscow theatres and public lessons given by leading directors and professors at the Lunacharsky Institute of Dramatic Art. Anetly Eftros and Mark Zakharov.

We believe that the standard of Soviet theatre is one of the highest in the world today in terms of production and acting, said Karel Tzani. (By the way, she is not only an actress but also a good journalist and many newspapers and magazines impatiently expect her articles on the Soviet theatre). We will be happy, she added, if the staging of the play "Alois With Everybody" by Alexander Gelman which we have scheduled for this autumn, could be taken up by the chief artistic director of the Moscow Art Theatre Oleg Yefremov.



Kazakos Kostas and Karel Tzani.

Photo by Yevgeniy Valtsev

Russian literature in Turkey

A public opinion poll, carried out by "Nokia" magazine, shows that the interest of Turkish readers toward books by Russian classic and Soviet modern writers grows from year to year. Requested to name five most favourite works the majority of readers have chosen those of Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Maxim Gorky and Mikhail Sholokhov.

"War and Peace", "Anna Karenina", "Crime and Punishment", "The Brothers Karamazov", "And Quiet Flows the Don", "Fate of a Man" were published there many times over and have affirmed themselves as the bookshelves of the people of various generations and views.

The collection of poems by the great Russian author Mikhail Lermontov, brought out by Alan Publishers, turned into a real bibliographic rarity in Turkey.

Theatre in a van

Two brightly painted ancient vans, meant for the staging of gaily shows by an animation cartoon association have appeared at the Gruzia Film Studios. Performances of this unusual collective are meant for children, says art director of the association G. Kandakli. We want to give a present to young dentists in remote villages where professional theatres are often non-existent.

In one van there is a sort of make-up room and recreation spot for the actors; the other is a miniature audience room. It all looks like a real theatre except that there is no cash

box, as the actors will be free of charge for the day. The gallery above the stage is not a permanent fixture, there are no stage props, not require huge equipment. Kandakli, 22, at the same time, is a teacher and harbours rich artistic abilities that carry away professional artists, art directors and actors. We are preparing to work on the basis of Russian and foreign plays as well as on folk tales. The performances of the van theatre will take place in schools during the spring days.

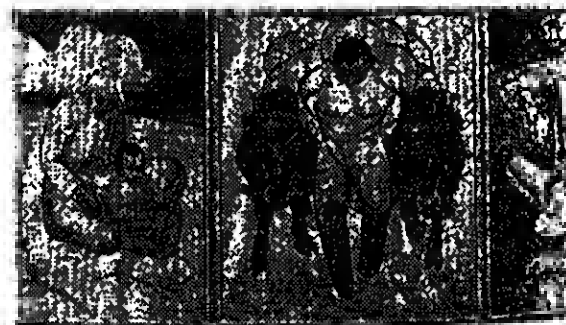
A film on Gorky's novel

At Lenfilm Studios artistic director Viktor Titov will soon start shooting a thirteen-part television fiction film: "The Life of Kim Samgin", based on Maxim Gorky's novel.

"The Life of Kim Samgin" is rightly called an encyclopedia of Russian reality covering forty years before the Revolution, says Titov, in this exhaustive work Gorky depicts Russian intelligentsia in one of the most tense and sharp periods in the country's history.

The genre of historical chronicle

gives us the correct picture — each part will be produced from one document. The novel is full of detail and more than three hundred actors will be involved in the film. The director of the film, he says, is like the director of a play, he will have to direct several hundred actors, from early to old age. The film of Kim Samgin is entrusted to an actor familiar to the cinema, because we would see it comprehensively.



The Moscow exhibition hall at 20 Kuznetsky Most, which contains the works of Soviet artists, recently familiarized its visitors with the works of Dashi-Nyma Dugorav of Buryatia. His watercolor paintings, landscapes, and genre paintings — tell the story of the changes which the construction of BAM has brought to the autonomous republic situated in the south of Eastern Siberia. The exhibition is made up of travel sketches of Mongolia, which he recently, and impressions of trips to Japan and Nepal.

● Dashi-Nyma Dugorav, Triptych "The Path".

WHAT'S ON!

April 13-15

THEATRES

Belshol Theatre (Sverdlov Sq. 13) (mat) — Mussorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera); 14 (eve) — Trips-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; Mozart and Salieri, "Mozart and Salieri"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet); 14 (mat) — Puccini, "Tosca" (opera); 14 (eve) — Double-bill: Strauss, "The Knight of the Rose" (ballet); Shnitke, "Sketches" (one-act ballet).

Stantislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 13 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera); 14 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 15 — Mikha, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Opereita Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 13 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads"; 14 — Milutin, "Gloria in a Flurry"; 15 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

FILMS

The Ancient Dawn (Moldova Film Studio, USSR). Based on Popovich's novel, "The Glow Over the

Disaster", the film tells the story of the events which took place in the city of Makhovir during the war. A Person From Another Planet (Czechoslovakia). A love-story of a man from another planet who falls in love with a girl. Igor Blinov. Cinema "Avantgarde" (Mirova skaya, Bld 204).

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Decorative Arts (Luzhniki). The exhibition is devoted to the collection of the artist of old Russia (pieces of old Russian art). "The Lay of Igor's Host" (exhibition of the year which was published in the form of a book, illustrations and paintings and items of decorative art are on display). Fridays, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

BUSINESS

Motokov on the Soviet market



● Jawa motorcycle popular among the Soviet motorcyclists.

FORMULA FOR MODERN FOOTWEAR

Salomander, the biggest West German footwear producer, has for many years already, exported its products to the USSR. At a recent exhibition sponsored by Baden-Württemberg in Moscow, the company showed a range of its new models.

Says Dr. Franz Josef Dazert, Salomander President: I hope that Soviet specialists have found out new products, interesting. Not so long ago we have signed a contract with Ramoexport to sell to the USSR some two million pairs of shoes before the end of 1985. To compare, in 1984 we delivered only one million pairs.

Convenience and fashion is our formula for new footwear. In our country, too, the footwear industry is now undergoing modernization. Salomander is ready to share its experience with your industry.

Japan-USSR Association of Trade consolidating ties

Trade between Soviet Japanese trade organizations and the Japan-USSR Association of Trade, which embraces nearly forty medium and small Japanese companies, ran in 1984 into 200 million dollars, a 18 per cent growth on 1983. This was revealed to journalists at a press conference by head of the Association's office

In Moscow T. Saito. The Association sells various machines, equipment, and consumer goods in exchange for a wide range of Soviet products. At present, the Association is working on plans for more production cooperation, better use of secondary raw materials, and construction and modernization of enterprises.

OPINION OF FRENCH BUSINESSMAN

Soviet-French marine cooperation is built on a firm foundation and has good prospects. Such is the opinion of Patrice Roussel, director of the Compagnie Maritime de Consignation. He participated in recent talks in Odessa on further joint operation at the Odessa-Marseilles shipping line.

We are satisfied with the nature of business relations with our partner—Black Sea Shipping Company, said P. Roussel. Fulfillment of all commitments, the observance of all parties in transportation relating to air joint trade reflected the Soviet Union's constant desire to promote cooperation with other countries on an equal and mutually advantageous basis. Besides, this provides jobs for one-third of our company's personnel.

We are filled with the desire to promote cooperation so as to further stimulate Soviet-French relations, the guest from Marseille said.

NEW CANAL

Soviet aid and liquid chemical products are the main goods passing through Midia, the Black Sea port of Romania. In the near future oil barges will be conveyed from Midia into the Danube along a man-made water artery which will link the port with the Danube.

Volga tour

A new cruise along the great Russian Volga River starts this spring. Inaugural offers foreign visitors a four-day itinerary — Moscow-Uglich-Yaroslavl. The motor ship "Svetlana Yasnaya", in its cover a distance of more than 300 kilometres. The first passengers will be Austrians, the second — Americans.

Intourist news

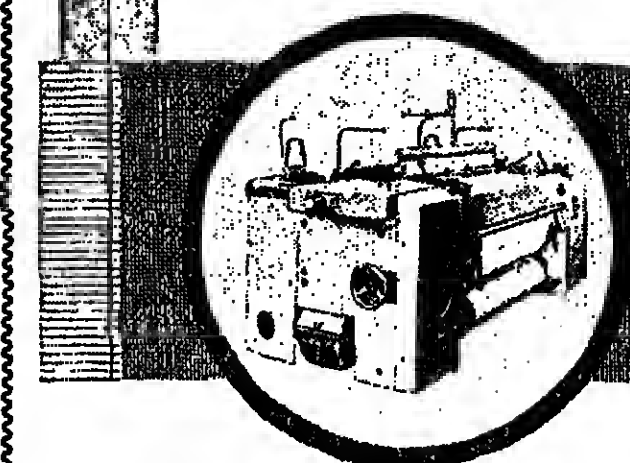
Travellers will also see a masterpiece of local architecture — the Praphe's Church, built between 1047 and 1050, which is famous for its colourful tiles and fantastic interior.

Many interesting classic-style monuments built in Yaroslavl between 16th and early 19th centuries are still awaiting the attentions of the town.

By early 19th century the outlook of the embankment, unparalleled in beauty in other riverbanks cities of the Volga area, had finally taken shape. The last point of the journey is Yaroslavl. But on their way both to Moscow by bus, the guests will also have a lot of interesting places to see: they will visit Kosty, Valtky, Piskov, Zalesky and Zaporah. Valentia PROSKUROVA

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Crane-catamaran

The world's biggest "Tian-2" catamaran-type crane ship built for the Soviet Union at the shipyard at the Vostochny company in Perm, Finland, is now registered at the Black Sea port.

Under a contract with V/O Sudotport four similar ships will be built.

These double-hull ships are meant for loading and unloading work on offshore oil fields. The load-carrying capacity of the "Tian" crane is 600 tonnes. The catamaran is fitted with equipment for drilling, fire cutting and welding of pipes.

Philately

Dedicated to Hungary's jubilee



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a five-kopek stamp to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.